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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/393,576	09/10/1999	MITSUNOBU ENOMOTO	P1216-9002	2928

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EXAMINER

DINH, KHANH Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/393,576

Applicant(s)

Enomoto et al

Examiner

Khanh Dinh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Dec 27, 2002

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 23-31 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 23-31 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____

6) Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed on 12/27/2002.

Claims 23-31 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 23-27, 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arita U.S Pat. No.5,821,926 in view of Matsui et al US pat. No.6,052,239.

As to claim 23, Arita discloses an Internet information for receiving Internet information, displaying it on the screen, and display a tool bar composed of plural buttons each representing control function on the screen comprising:

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selecting an arbitrary button (button class of fig.3a) in said tool bar (fig.3a, 3b, col.10 line 62 to col.12 line 63), magnifying and displaying said selected button (i.e., displaying the button group and the individual buttons as an operating button on a display unit, see abstract, col.11 Lines 15-45, col.20 line 32 to col.21 line 65 and col.15 line 13 to col.16 line 54).

Arita does not specifically disclose magnifying button into a predetermined size in longitudinal and lateral directions. However, Matsui discloses magnifying button into a predetermined size in longitudinal and lateral directions (i.e., using the display controller to magnify the operation button, see abstract, figs.9, 10, col.13 line 17 to col.14 line 59). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Matsui's teachings into the computer system of Arita to displaying information because it would have magnified information displayed on a display means to form a virtual image having arrangement states which are different in a non-use state from in a use state.

As to claim 24, Arita discloses the state of the selected button is magnified in the direction toward the center of the screen at said step of magnifying and displaying said selected button (see fig.8 and col.15 Lines 13-56).

As to claim 25, Arita discloses characters for expressing the function of the button are also displayed at said step of magnifying and displaying said selected button (see fig. 27 and col.17 Lines 1-26 and col.21 line 5 to col.22 line 60).

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As to claim 26, Arita discloses the step of varying the displaying state of said magnified and displayed button when executing the function of said selected button (see fig.1, col.10 Lines 49-60 and col.21 line 5 to col.22 line 60).

As to claim 27, Arita discloses the button is displayed in the depressed state from the screen at the step of varying the displaying state of said magnified and displayed button when executing the function of said selected button (see fig.10, col.17 lines 1-26 and col.25 line 19 to col.26 line 55).

As to claim 30, Arita discloses an Internet information for receiving Internet information, displaying it on the screen, and display a tool bar composed of plural buttons each representing control function on the screen comprising:

selecting an arbitrary button (button class of fig.3a) in said tool bar (fig.3a, 3b, col.10 line 62 to col.12 line 63) and displaying said selected button in a single user action (i.e., displaying the button group and the individual buttons as an operating button on a display unit, see abstract, col.11 Lines 15-45, col.20 line 32 to col.21 line 65 and col.15 line 13 to col.16 line 54).

Arita does not specifically disclose magnifying button into a predetermined size in longitudinal and lateral directions. However, Matsui discloses magnifying button into a

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predetermined size in longitudinal and lateral directions (i.e., using the display controller to magnify the operation button, see abstract, figs.9, 10, col.13 line 17 to col.14 line 59). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Matsui's teachings into the computer system of Arita to displaying information because it would have magnified information displayed on a display means to form a virtual image having arrangement states which are different in a non-use state from in a use state.

As to claim 31, Arita discloses that the display state of the selected button is magnified and moved in the direction toward the center of the screen (see fig.8 and col.15 Lines 13-56, col.11 line 4 to col.12 line 64 and col.15 line 4 to col.17 line 54).

4. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arita and Matsui as in item 3 above and further in view of Schindler et al US pat. No.5,675,390.

Arita and Matsui's teachings still applied as in item 3 above. Neither Arita nor Matsui specifically discloses using a wireless remote control to select an arbitrary button. However, wireless remote control is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Schindler (using remote control to control functional buttons and key pads, see abstract, col.13 line 45 to col.14 line 55). It would have been obvious if not inherent to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a well-known device such as a wireless remote

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control in the computer system of Arita to control data because it would have enabled users to access and to control data information more quickly.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 23-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Claims 23-31 are *rejected*.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (703) 308-8528. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh, can be reached on (703) 305-9648. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 746-7239.

A shortened statutory period for reply is set to expire THREE months from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to response within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned (35 U.S.C. Sect.133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(A).

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application to become abandoned (35 U.S.C. Sect.133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(A).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 -9600.



AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2155
1/10/2003